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MISCELLANY.

INFLUENCE OF A WIFE.

'Why do you keep me for so long a time at the door?' said Edward F. passionately to his wife. 'The night had passed but its cold wind had entered the house, as Mrs. F., with sorrowful heart undid the lock.'

'It is late, Edward, and I could not keep from slumbering.'

He said nothing in return to this, but flung himself into a chair and gazed intently on the fire. His son climbed upon his knee, and putting his arm round his father's neck, whispered, 'papa, what has mama been crying for? Mr. F. started and shook off his boy; and said with violence, Get to bed, sir; what business has your mother to let you be up at this hour?—the poor child's lower lip pouted, but he was at the time too much frightened to cry. His sister silently took him up, and when he reached his cot, his warm heart discharged itself of its noisy grief. The mother heard his crying, and went to him—but she soon returned to the parlor. She leaned upon her husband and thus addressed him:—'Edward, I will not upbraid you on account of your harshness to me, but I implore you not to act in this manner to your children. You are not, Edward, as you used to be! Those heavy eyes tell of wretchedness as well as bad hours. You wrong yourself thus to let my hand shew I am your wife, but at the same time let your heart know singleness in matters of moment. I am aware of the kind of society you have indulged. Tell me Edward—for heaven's sake tell me!—we are ruined—is it not so?'

Edward had not a word to say to his wife, but a man's tears are more awful than his words. 'Well, be it so, Edward! Our children may suffer from our fall, but it will redouble my exertions for them. And as for myself, you do not know, if you think that circumstances can lessen my feeling for them. A woman's love is like the plant which shows its strength the more it is trodden on. Arouse yourself, my husband? it is true your father has cast you off, and you are indebted to him in a serious sum; but he is not all the world—only consider your wife in that light!'

A slight tap was now heard at the door, and Mrs. F. went to ascertain the cause. She returned to her husband—'Mary is at the door she says you always kissed her before she went to bed.'

'My child—my child,' said the father—'God bless you, I am not well, Mary. Nay, do not speak to me to night. Go to rest now; give me one of your pretty smiles in the morning, and your father will be happy again.'

Mr. F. was persuaded by his affectionate partner to retire; but sleep and rest were not for him—his wife and children had once given him happy dreams; but now the ruin he had brought upon them, was an awakening reality. When the light of the morning faintly appeared above the line of the opposite houses, Mr. F. arose. 'Where are you going, Edward?' said his watchful wife.

'I have been considering,' he replied calmly; and I am determined to try my father. He loved me when I was a boy—he was proud of me. It is true I have acted dishonorably by him and should no doubt, have ruined him. Yesterday I spoke harshly of him, but I did not then know myself. Your deep affection, my dear wife, has completely altered me. I can never forget my ill temper towards you. But I will make up for it—I will, Nay, do not grieve in this way—this is worse to me than all. I will be back soon.'

The children appeared in the breakfast room. Mary was ready with her smiles, and the boy was anxious for the notice of his father. In a short time Mr. F. returned.

'We must sink my love! He will not assist me. He upbraided me, I did not, ...I could not answer him a word. He spoke kindly of you and our little ones, but he cast us off forever!'

The distressed man had scarcely said this, when a person rudely came in. The purport of his visit was soon perceived. In the name of F.'s father, he took possession of the property, and had the power to make F. prisoner.

'You shall not take papa away,' said the little son at the same time kicking at the officer.

'Mama,' whispered Mary, must, my father go to prison? Won't they let us go too?'

'Here comes my authority,' said the district sheriff. The elder Mr. F. doggedly placed himself in a chair.

'You shall not take my papa away, cried out the little boy to his grandfather.

'Whatever may have been my conduct, sir,' said the miserable Edward, 'this is unkind of you. I have not a single feeling for myself; but my wife, my children—you have no right to harass them with your presence.'

'Nay husband,' responded Mrs. F. 'think not of me. Your father cannot distress me. I have not known you from your childhood as he has done, but he shall see how I can cling to you—can be proud of you in your poverty. He has forgotten his youthful days—he has lost sight of his own thoughtless years.'

The old gentleman directed his law agent to leave the room. He then slowly but nervously answered thus:

'Madam, I have not forgotten my own thoughtless days. I have not forgotten that I once had a wife as amiable and noble-minded as yourself, and I have not forgotten that your husband was her favorite child.—An old man hides his sorrows—but let not this world think him unfeeling especially as that world taught him to do so. The distress that I have this moment caused was premeditated on my part. It has had its full effect. A mortal gets a vice by single steps, and many think the victim must return by degrees. I knew Edward's disposition, and that with him a single leap was sufficient. That leap he has taken. He is again in my memory as the favorite of his poor mother; the laughing-eyed young pet yet of a—pshaw!—of an old fool!—for why am I crying?'

Little Mary had insensibly drawn herself towards the old philosopher, and without uttering a word, pressed his hand and put her handkerchief to her eyes. The boy also now left his parents, and walked up to his grandfather, and leaning his elbow on the old man's knees, and turning up his round cheek, said, 'then you won't take papa away?'

'No, you little impudent rascal; but I'll take you away, and when your mother comes for you, I will treat her so well that I'll make your father follow after.'

This came happiness at the heel of ruin. If husbands oftener appreciated the exquisite and heaven-like affection of their wives, many happier firesides would be seen.—'One in love and one in mind,' ought to be the motto of every married pair. And fathers would many a time check improvidence if they were to make use of reflection and kindness, rather than prejudice and strictness.

THE SLANDERER.

Against slander there is no defence. Hell cannot boast so foul a fiend, nor man deplore so foul a foe. It stabs with a word—with a smile. It is a pestilence walking in darkness, spreading contagion far and wide, which the most wary traveller cannot avoid; it is the heart search-

ing dagger of the dark assassin; it is the poisoned arrow whose wound is incurable: it is the mortal sting of the deadly adder; murder its employment, innocence its prey, and ruin its sport.

The man who breaks into my dwelling, or meets me on the public road and robs me of my property, does me injury. He stops me on the way to wealth, strips me of my hard earned savings, involves me in difficulty, and brings my family to penury and want. But he does me injury that can be repaired. Industry and economy may again bring me into circumstances of ease and affluence; and the smiles of gratitude may yet play upon the cheeks of my offspring, as they receive the small token of paternal love. The man who comes at midnight and fires my dwelling, does me injury, he burns my roof, my pillow, my raiment, my very shelter from the storm and tempest; but he does me an injury that can be regained. The storm may indeed beat upon me; but charity will receive me into her dwelling, will give me 'food to eat and raiment to put on'; will timely assist me in raising a new roof over the old; and I may again sit by my own fireside, and taste the sweets of friendship and of home.

But the man who circulates false reports concerning my character; who exposes every act of my life which can be represented to my disadvantage; who goes first to this and that neighbor, tells them he is very tender of my reputation, enjoins upon them the strictest secrecy, and then fills their ears with hearsays and rumors, and what is worse, leaves them to dwell upon the hint and suggestions of his own busy imagination; the man who in this way filches from me my good name, does me an injury which neither industry nor charity, nor time itself can repair. He has told his tale of slander to an uncharitable world.

Some receive it as truth—others suspect that half is not told them, & in the highest coloring, add to it the calumnies of their own invention, and proclaim it in the corners of the streets, and on the house-tops. Should the slanderer confess his crime, the blot is made, and tears of repentance cannot wash it out. I might as well recall the wind or quench the stars, as recall the infamy, or wipe this foul stain from my character.

I attach a high value to my fellow men. I cannot but wish, while I live among them, that I may hold a place in their affections, and be treated with the respect due to my station. 'A good name is rather to be chosen than riches,' or than precious ointment.

'Tis the immediate jewel of the soul, The purest treasure mortal times afford.'

Give me this and I can face the frowns of fortune. I can be pointed at as the child of poverty, and still know what it is to be happy. Take this away and you strike a dagger into my soul, and you render life itself a burden. The frowns of the world, the finger of scorn, and the hiss of contempt, are more than a man can endure.—N. Y. Weekly Mess.

From the Masonic Record.

At a time like the present, when the absurd custom of tight lacing is carried to such an extent, it becomes the duty of every one, who would wish to see the ladies satisfied with their waists and not attempting to rectify Nature's mistakes, to make public for the general good, all accidents which may have occurred from this deleterious practice. Therefore, as one of those friends of reform, I take the liberty of offering you an extract from a letter, received from a gentleman, who witnessed what might have been a serious affair. It took place at a camp meeting, in the State of Maryland.

Yours, &c. MENTOR.

'One young lady was so zealous as to exhale her whole stock of breath in a violent screech; forgetting, poor soul, that in her worldly vanity, she had that morning laced her corsets till the whalebones met. Now the corsets, like a skilful general, immediately took the advantage; the ground yielded to them, and nothing in the way of struggling could induce them to give it up. So that mademoiselle's, vital spark was on the verge of extinction for want of air; but one of the ministers rendered timely assistance by ripping up the fair penitent's corsets with a carving knife. They opened with a report like that of a pistol. If the anti-marrying-tightlacing-society has extended its beneficial influence into your state, it might be advancing the good cause to make some of its members acquainted with the above fact.'

UNTAUGHT SURGERY.—Tanner describes a poor fellow, one of a wandering tribe of Indians in the interior of North America, who being wounded in the arm by the accidental discharge of a gun and seeing no chance of saving his life but by

amputation, taking two knives, the edge of one of which he had hacked into a sort of saw, he, with his right hand, cut off his left arm, throwing it from him as far as he could!—*Spirit of the Times*.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Assembly.

(Continued.)

6.—That it is the opinion of this committee:—That this House with the view of obtaining its inherent rights, the redress of the abuses which had arisen out of their violation, and the constitutional guarantees which experience has shewn to be necessary to prevent their recurrence, acted wisely constitutionally and consistently with the best interests of his Majesty's Government and of his subjects in this Province, by resolving in the last session but one of the Provincial Parliament to withhold the supplies, and to make known to the highest constituted authorities of the United Kingdom its determination thus to obtain by a proceeding conformable to Parliamentary usage and to the spirit of the constitution itself, the redress of grievances and abuses and the reform and improvement necessary to the welfare of his Majesty's faithful Canadian subjects; in its prayer for which, as contained in its addresses to the King and to the Parliament of Great Britain, dated the 1st of March 1834, and the 28th of February 1835, this House persists and is determined to persevere.

7.—That it is the opinion of this committee:—that until this result shall have been practically obtained, it is expedient to ensure accountability towards this house with regard to the whole public revenue which shall be levied in the mean time, and more especially with regard to those funds which the executive has claimed the exclusive right of appropriating; and that this House ought, in and by its votes during the present session, to persist in the fourth resolution of the series passed on the sixteenth of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, with regard to the designation of the funds against which the sums then voted were to be charged.

ROUTINE BUSINESS.

TUESDAY, January 26th, 1836.

On motion of Mr. Huot, the house resolved to take into consideration to-morrow, the expediency of amending the acts 2d will. IV. cap. 26, 3d will. IV. cap. 4, and 4th will. IV. cap. 14, relating to the encouragement of education.

On motion of Mr. Leslie, an address was voted to his Excellency, to appoint some persons to collect and pay over to the Receiver General the Wharfage and other harbour dues that have accrued from the 1st May last, or that hereafter may accrue in the port of Montreal, under the authority of the acts 1st Will. cap. 11, and 2d Will. IV. cap. 26, until further legal provision be made on this subject.

Mr. Bedard presented a petition of Electors of the County of Montmorency, to be allowed to send an additional member to the house, the population of said County now exceeding 4000 souls; referred to the Standing committee of Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Archambeault presented the Third Report of the standing committee on Roads and Public Improvements; committed for Tuesday next, and 200 copies to be printed.

The Emigrant Tax bill was passed.

The consideration of the three Reports of the standing committee on public accounts was referred till the 11th February next, upon a division of yeas 31, nays 28.

Yeas.—Messrs. Amiot, Barty, Barnard, Berthelot, Besserer, Blanchard, Blanchet, Boue, Cazeau, Child, Couteau, Deligny, De Witt, Fortin, Girouard, Grannis, Jobin, Kimber, Knight, Leslie, Letourneau, Meil-leur, Morin, Mousseau, O'Callaghan, Proulx, Toomy, Trudel, Nigier.

Nays.—Messrs. Archambeault, Baker, Beaudouin, Bedard, Bertrand, Blackburn, Buffard, Caron, Clapham, Deblois, De Tonnancourt, Dubord, Fraser, Godbout, Gagy, Huot, Larue, Le Boutillier, Marquis, Methot, Moore, Noel, Power, Tache, A. C. Taschereau, J. A. Taschereau, Van-felson, Wells.

The consideration of the council's amendments to the bill to amend the act relating to Elections, was deferred till Tuesday, next.

The consideration of the first report of the Militia Lands, was deferred till Tuesday next.

The consideration of the third Report of the standing committee of Grievances, was deferred till the 12th proximo.

Amendments were made in committee to the bill to remedy abuses prejudicial to agriculture: to be reported to-morrow.

The consideration of the first report of

the same motives and with the same views, will consider the propriety of indemnifying those who have participated in the payments made without its sanction, out of the province, since the year 1833.

10.—That it is the opinion of this committee:—That for the same reasons and with the same hope, this House, in the persuasion that its rights will not cease to be respected, will proceed by a free gift on its part, to reimburse his Majesty's Government for such part of the payments made out of other funds than those of the Province, as shall appear to have been in detail in a manner consistent with the principles hereinbefore laid down.

11.—That it is the opinion of this committee:—That among the declarations and acts of the present administration of this House to depart during the present session from its determination to withhold the supplies—the assurance solemnly given by his Excellency the Governor in Chief, that his Majesty is disposed to admit the control of the representatives of the people, over all public monies payable to his Majesty or to his officers in the province, whether arising from taxes or from any other Canadian source, is calculated greatly to promote regularity and responsibility in the exercise of power, to re-establish the legitimate influence of this House over all the branches of the Executive Government, and to advance the public good; and that this House trusts that this acknowledgment of its privileges will, speedily receive its full effect.

12.—That it is the opinion of this committee:—that until this result shall have been practically obtained, it is expedient to ensure accountability towards this house with regard to the whole public revenue which shall be levied in the mean time, and more especially with regard to those funds which the executive has claimed the exclusive right of appropriating; and that this House ought, in and by its votes during the present session, to persist in the fourth resolution of the series passed on the sixteenth of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, with regard to the designation of the funds against which the sums then voted were to be charged.

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The consideration of the first report of

the standing committee on the Jesuits estates, was referred till Friday next.

WEDNESDAY, January 27.

The Post Office bill passed.

Mr. Barty read a petition of Inhabitants of St. Jean Baptiste de Rouville, St. Damase, and St. Pie, for the establishment of Post Offices in the said places, and moved that it be received, Yeas 9, Nays 35.

The clerk, by order of the house, laid the following Statements before the house: Statement of Monies voted by the assembly during the present Session, 1835-6.

Members' Indemnity

Session, 1835 £1575 15 4

1835-6, say 5000 0 0

Grosse Isle purchase, say 3000 0 0

Montreal Harbor, interest on £10,000 £600

Dredging Vessel 2,600

3200 0 0

Transportation of Convicts, say 250 0 0

Evans' Treatise on Agriculture, 215 0 0

Arrears, New Hall of Assembly, 1599 16 9

Hospitals and charitable Institutions, 1st, 2d and 3d Reports, 21 0 0

Chemins des Caps. (distressed inhabitants) 21 0 0

Reprinting Statutes and Ordinances, 300 0 0

Bridge over the River St. Anne, 1800 0 0

Education & Schools, 1st report, 8442 14 1

Commissioners to treat with Commissioners, U. C. 400 0 0

Hospitals and Charitable Institutions, 5th report, 1384 0 8

Education and Schools, 2d report, 24 0 0

Total amount voted, Currency £40642 14 7

Statement of Monies recommended to be voted by the Assembly during the present Session, 1835-6.

Hospitals and Charitable Institutions, 6th Report £3015 3 2

Roads, 1st do £300 0 0

2d do 25498 17 4

3d do 500 0 0

26298 17 4

Depots of provisions, 562 10 0

Total amount recom. Currency £29876 10 6

On motion of Mr. O'Callaghan, the House resolved to take into consideration, in committee, on the 11th Feb. next, certain passages touching the state of this province, in the speech delivered by Sir John Colborne, Lieut. Governor of U. Canada, at the opening of the Parliament of that Province, on Thursday 14th January instant.

Mr. Kimber reported on the bill to regulate the administration and management of the Fiefs, seigniories and other Estates formerly belonging to the order of Jesuits; committed for Saturday next.

Mr. Jobin was added to the Standing Committee on the Jesuits' Estates.

The bill to remedy divers abuses prejudicial to agriculture, was ordered to be printed.

The further consideration of the second report of the standing committee on Roads was deferred till the 15th proximo.

Resolutions were passed in Committee on the report of the special committee, to whom were referred the statements respecting Schools in the County of Mississauga; to be reported Monday next.

The consideration of the 6th Report on hospitals and charitable institutions, was deferred till Friday next.

Second Report of the Standing Committee of Grievances.

On the instruction of your hon. House of the 20th November last, 'to prosecute the enquiry into the public character and conduct of the hon. William Bowman Felton, instituted during the last Session,' your Committee have the honor to present the following Report:

The subject of this enquiry settled in the Township of Ascot about the year 1816. He appears shortly afterwards to have dealt largely in land; to have obtained the confidence of Government, and to have received considerable grants from the Crown. The facts and opinions which your committee have to report, arise out of these circumstances.

On the 9th February, 1822, Mr. Felton was appointed agent for the settlement of the Townships of Ascot, Stoke, and Hatley, among others. It was then intended to attract settlers by the offer of a valuable premium, and accordingly Mr. Felton was authorised and directed to hold out to every applicant the promise of a free grant of 100 acres of land upon the sole condition of actual settlement, the clearing of a few acres, and the erection of a dwelling house upon the land selected. Government required no other consideration for the grant, and Mr. Felton was instructed to locate each applicant, by a permit of occupation, or by a document under his hand, called a location ticket, the form of which was delivered to him through the Surveyor General. Mr. Felton was bound to certify the performance of the settling duties, and his certificate entitled the applicant to a gratuitous grant. On the other hand, Mr. Felton might withhold the certificate, and thus defeat the claim of the applicant. This was the nature and extent of Mr. Felton's duties, and he was to be remunerated by a grant of five acres for every hundred acres which should be brought under cultivation by settlers located by himself. Your committee have not learnt what measures were adopted to give publicity to

the powers conferred to Mr. Felton. But several of his Majesty's natural born subjects, who have appeared as witnesses, affirm that they applied specially to Mr. Felton for free grants of land, assuring him that they were prepared to perform the duties of settlement, when such performance was the only condition imposed by the Crown on such grants, and when it was therefore imperative on Mr. Felton to accede to their request. Of those who so applied, your committee would instance Archibald McCurdy, James Horan, William Doods, and George Wood, among others, to whose cases your committee would call the attention of your honorable House.

Mr. Felton's situation afforded him ample means of becoming acquainted with the most fertile tracts, as well as with the course of settlement. He also necessarily became acquainted with the choice made by each applicant for land, and he could thus, from time to time, select for himself not only that land which was naturally the best, but that of which the value had been enhanced by the labours of the earlier settlers. Mr. Felton seems to have availed himself of these opportunities for the purpose of forestalling divers applicants, and to have obtained enormous and excessive grants, to the prejudice of many of those whom it was his duty to assist.

He was bound to grant location tickets to such of his Majesty's subjects as were desirous and fit to fulfil the settling duties, and subsequently to secure to the applicants who had accomplished that laborious task, free grants of the land on which they might severally have performed those duties. Yet Mr. Felton, when applied to for free grants, on the very conditions specified in his instructions, seems invariably to have denied that he had the power of making such grants, at least in the localities selected by the settlers. He seems, on the contrary, to have resorted to subterfuge to induce, if not to compel, the applicants to purchase land from himself. Many of the sales of land which he so made, have been entirely proved by the testimony, in the hand writing of Mr. Felton; and they are all established by sufficient evidence, generally corroborated and confirmed by his own signature. Of those which have engaged the attention of your committee, a statement is respectfully submitted, specifying the name of the purchaser, the number and range of the lot, the price stipulated, and the amount received by Mr. Felton.

Name of the Buyer.	No.	Range.	Township.	Price.	Amount paid Mr. Felton.
John Doods	1	4	Ascot	£100 0 0	£125 17 6
James Horan	2	4	Ascot	100 0 0	100 0 0
James Fells	3	4	Ascot	100 0 0	100 0 0
James Doods	4	4	Ascot	100 0 0	100 0 0
James Doods	5	4	Ascot	100 0 0	100 0 0
James Doods	6	4	Ascot	100 0 0	100 0 0
James Doods	7	4	Ascot	100 0 0	100 0 0
James Doods	8	4	Ascot	100 0 0	100 0 0
James Doods	9	4	Ascot	100 0 0	100 0 0
James Doods	10	4	Ascot	100 0 0	100 0 0
James Doods	11	4	Ascot	100 0 0	100 0 0
James Doods	12	4	Ascot	100 0 0	100 0 0
James Doods	13	4	Ascot	100 0 0	100 0 0
James Doods	14	4	Ascot	100 0 0	100 0 0
James Doods	15	4	Ascot	100 0 0	100 0 0
James Doods	16	4	Ascot	100 0 0	100 0 0
James Doods	17	4	Ascot	100 0 0	100 0 0
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James Doods	24	4	Ascot	100 0 0	100 0 0
James Doods	25	4	Ascot	100 0 0	100 0 0
James Doods	26	4	Ascot	100 0 0	100 0 0
James Doods	27	4	Ascot	100 0 0	100 0 0
James Doods	28	4	Ascot	100 0 0	100 0 0
James Doods	29	4	Ascot	100 0 0	100 0 0
James Doods	30	4	Ascot	100 0 0	100 0 0
James Doods	31	4	Ascot	100 0 0	100 0 0
James Doods	32	4	Ascot	100 0 0	100 0 0
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James Doods	37	4	Ascot	100 0 0	100 0 0
James Doods	38	4	Ascot	100 0 0	100 0 0
James Doods	39	4	Ascot	100 0 0	100 0 0
James Doods	40	4	Ascot	100 0 0	100 0 0
James Doods	41	4	Ascot	100 0 0	100 0 0
James Doods	42	4	Ascot	100 0 0	100 0 0
James Doods	43	4	Ascot	100 0 0	100 0 0
James Doods	44	4	Ascot	100 0 0	100 0 0
James Doods	45	4	Ascot	100 0 0	100 0 0
James Doods	46	4	Ascot	100 0 0	100 0 0
James Doods	47	4	Ascot	100 0 0	100 0 0
James Doods	48	4	Ascot	100 0 0	100 0 0
James Doods	49	4	Ascot	100 0 0	100 0 0
James Doods	50	4	Ascot	100 0 0	100 0 0

Your honorable House will remark, that Mr. Felton generally charged interest upon the price exacted by him; a fact which will account for any apparent discrepancy between the sum stipulated and the amount received by him.

From time to time Mr. Felton transmitted to Government, official returns of the locations effected by himself as Agent for the settlement of the aforesaid townships, and in these returns the names of all the above mentioned persons are to be found, with the exception of Alexander Weir. But your committee consider it necessary to refer your honorable House to all these documents, as Mr. Felton has himself, under his own signature, recapitulated the whole in a document dated 30th May, 1834, filed in the office of the Surveyor General of this province.

This recapitulation is marked No. 10. It accompanies the petition and reference marked No. 11 (to be noticed hereafter,) and purports to be a 'return of settlers and others who have performed the duties of settlement, and been referred for patents in the Townships of Hatley, Orford, Eaton, Stoke, and Dudswell.' In this document your honorable House will find the names of John Dundan, James Horan, Joseph H. Terrill, James Parks, James Dundan, James Duggan, George Wood, Barnaby Martin, W. P. Fisher, William Doods, Ebenezer Abbott, Zenos Adams, Oria Turner, Tho-

mas M. Abbott, William Johnson, Elliot P. Sawyer, Ezra Cole, and of Samuel Ryder. In the document marked No. 9, recorded under the hand of Mr. Felton in the office of the Secretary of the province, and entitled, 'List of persons who have completed the settlement' duties in Hatley, Ascot, Orford, and Dudswell, your honorable House will find the name of 'James Langmead.' It will be seen hereafter that the land purchased from Mr. Felton by Alexander Weir, was granted by the Crown to one William Johnson; but, with the exception of Weir, all the above mentioned persons who purchased their land from Mr. Felton, are by him distinctly stated 'to have performed the settlement duties.' He has therefore recommended them or their assigns as fit subjects for the exercise of the Royal bounty, and they are all accordingly included in Letters Patent which purport to make to the parties gratuitous grants of the lots by them severally and respectively bought by Mr. Felton. On comparing the preceding statement of sales with Mr. Felton's official returns, and the Letters Patent issued upon the faith of those returns, the persons and the lots will be found identical.

The cases of Ebenezer Abbott, of William Johnson, and Nathan Parker, merit a separate notice.

The former purchased from Mr. Felton the East half of the lot No. 13, in the first range of Ascot, at the rate of 15s. per acre. Mr. Felton took the purchaser's notes in payment, and these notes, in the writing of Mr. Felton, are appended to this report.

Some time after the period of payment had arrived, Mr. Felton sold the whole lot to one Samuel Mallory, and a bond also in the writing of Mr. Felton, establishing that second sale, is likewise appended. Mallory agreed to pay Mr. Felton the sum of one hundred and thirty-three pounds and fifteen shillings for the lot in which the half included. Mr. Felton having delivered Abbott's notes to Mallory, the latter returned them to Abbott, the maker on behalf of Mr. Felton. It must be added that Abbott, being unable to pay the amount of his notes, consented to Mr. Felton's transfer to Mallory; but Abbott never received a location ticket, and he never performed any settling duties, on the contrary, he purchased the land; yet Mr. Felton has returned to government that Abbott had performed the settling duties, and Abbott has been, on the certificate and recommendation of Mr. Felton, included in Letters Patent, whereby a gratuitous grant of the said lot, whereof Mr. Felton sold one half to Abbott and the whole to Mallory, is made to Abbott.

Abbott on his part paid Mr. Felton £12 10s. and he would seem still to be, by virtue of the Letters Patent, proprietor of the soil, although Mallory appears to have paid Mr. Felton the price of the whole.

By Letters Patent dated 20th November 1830, a gratuitous grant of the lot No. 7, in the 8th range of Ascot, is made to one William Johnson. A witness of that name had previously applied to Mr. Felton for a grant of land on the sole performance of the settling duties, and that gentleman having assured him, that he 'had no land to give away, but that he had land to sell,' Johnson had consented to purchase from Mr. Felton another lot in the 8th range. After the issuing of the Letters Patent, Johnson applied for information, and Mr. Felton assured him that the grant was not made to him, but to another person of the same name residing in Quebec.

Admitting this to be the fact, Mr. Felton's return to Government must have been incorrect, since the Letters Patent taken from Mr. Felton's return relate to one Wm. Johnson of Ascot.

But the witness is the only William Johnson who has resided in that Township for the last fifteen years; and even if there had been another, it is clearly established, not only that no man of that name, but that no man whatever performed any settling duties on that lot previous to the settlement of one Alexander Weir upon it. Now Mr. Felton has certified that William Johnson of Ascot performed the settlement duties which it is evident he had not performed, and Felton has sold the lot so granted to William Johnson of Ascot, to the said Alexander Weir, as set forth in the preceding statement.

Nathan Parker purchased from Mr. Felton several lots of land which he subsequently resold to other persons. Thus he purchased lot No. 21, in 7th range of Hatley, which he sold to Ezra Cole. He purchased lots No. 22 and 23, in the same range of Hatley, which he sold to Elliot P. Sawyer, he purchased the East half of No. 14 in the 9th range of Hatley, which he sold to Samuel Ryder, and he purchased lot No. 1 in the 9th range of Ascot, which he sold to James Parker.

The price paid by Nathan Parker to Mr. Felton averaged 15 pounds a lot, and Parker seems to have made a profit of 10 pounds on each. None of these parties had performed any settling duties; yet Mr. Felton has certified that they had performed them, and accordingly your committee find that the lots so by them respectively purchased from Nathan Parker, are severally conveyed to them by Letters Patent founded upon the official returns of Mr. Felton, that these parties, namely, Cole, Sawyer, Ryder and James Parker, had completed the settling duties. This return and certificate marked No. 9, is signed by Mr. Felton.

By these sales Mr. Felton realized large sums of money, of which he made no return

to Government. On the contrary Mr. Felton has charged and received his commission of five per cent upon and for the said several grants, as if they had been mere letters of his instructions. This fact is clearly established by the petition of Mr. Felton, and marked No. 11, dated 24th June, 1834, setting forth 'that he was entitled to an allowance of five per cent in land upon the amount of land actually granted to settlers who established themselves or performed the duties of settlement in the Townships under his agency as appears by the statement certified by the Surveyor General.' Now the statement referred to is the above mentioned statement marked No. 10 in which, as has been noticed, Mr. Felton returned and certified that the aforesaid persons to whom he had sold the lots upon which they or their assigns had severally been located, had performed the settlement duties. On this pretext Mr. Felton by his said petition, prayed that his Excellency the then Governor in chief, would 'be pleased to order the patent to be made out in Mr. Felton's own name for the quantity of nine hundred and thirteen acres contained in the land reserved for the agent in the Township of Ascot,' and an order was accordingly made for the issuing of the Letters Patent in favor of Mr. Felton.

(Continued.)

From the Hamilton (U. C.) Gazette.

Now, after every thing had been conceded, the cry was "an elective council or a civil war." How did Mr. Papineau, now undisputed Lord of the nation, seek to justify the procedure? As an act of policy. "To further our own ends," he said, "we made declarations which were untrue; we require to have recourse to this shift no longer, and can now march directly to our objects."

It is impossible to conceive that this procedure was the act of the French Canadians themselves. No people ever knowingly proclaimed themselves liars by profession. In this as in all their policies the poor Canadians have evidently been led blindfold along paths the directions of which they knew not.

The question here arises what was the stimulus by means of which they were led on? The answer to it is, the feelings of nationality—a dislike of their neighbors and co-patriots. This from the first as we have already stated, was the animating motive we may almost say the only motive of the share they have taken in legislation. The plan of proceeding by prospective measures dealing with distant political goods and evils, those most fitly exercising the energies of the legislative whether one or many, was a principle of action lying altogether beyond their comprehension. To put down those peddling English adventurers, who, they say, came to our country that their race may be fed by draining our pockets, and their pride by insulting our feelings and invading our rights, is one of the simplicity of which is suited to them, and on which accordingly they have easily seized and readily acted.

This principle however at first was concealed from public view; it could not be brought into open action without danger, and as we have observed there was at first an unwillingness to entertain or to avow it. But the stimulus of contest and the triumphs of victory, and these the conduct of the British Government, assuming positions for the very purposes as it would seem of giving them up, presented to the Canadians bestow at length momentary energy on the most indolent combatants, and now the leaders of the party think themselves sufficiently strong to avow something of the real feelings and principles through means of which they have wrought, and hope to work upon the masses. The extracts that follow are from publications which, though recent, preceded the organization of the constitutional Association. This latter fact it is important to bear in mind.

Translation from the Montreal Minerve of the 16th February, 1832, a paper to the columns of which it is universally believed that Mr. Papineau is a contributor.

There exist here two parties directly opposed in interests and manners, the Canadians and the English. The former, born Frenchmen have their own habits and character and have inherited from their fathers a hatred to the English, who in their turn, detest them, seeing in them the children of France. These two parties can never be united and will not always rest tranquil, it is an evil amalgamation of interests, manners, language, and religion, which sooner or later must produce a collision. All sufficiently believe the probability of a revolution but many think it distant, we on the contrary believe it approaches. Let any one consider well the words of a great writer, and he will no longer treat as chimeras a revolution, and a separation from the mother country. 'The greatest calamity to which man in his relations to society can be exposed is to obey a foreign power; there is no humiliation, there is no torment that can be compared to it. I repeat it, an immediate separation from the mother country is the only method left us to preserve our nationality.'

These words which are rendered literally, require no comment and make farther extracts unnecessary.

But how is this revolution to be brought about? We have, we have to quote, 'soon the people will be called on to take other measures. In the dress of their grievances by the constitution means have employed, and, if these means do not succeed, they will then see what must be done, Mr. 9th Feb. 1832.'

The phrase in italics is merely a dark hint, what follows is plain enough.

Canadians know that if there are evils in drawing the sword, there are others to be dreaded still greater and more injurious to our nationality in leaving it in the scabbard. Would that the horrors of civil war may not precede the necessary return of liberty! Alas! though it seems yet impossible to us that it can be heard of blood, the Canadians will gain liberty and power. (L'Echo du Pays.)

After perusing such passages as these, and considering that the events of the elections showed, them into effect was not wanting, can we be surprised that all of British race thus denounced measure of defence? That Aristocrat and Radical, Whig and Tory, Englishman, Irishman, Scotchman and American, should perceive that all these differences must be forgotten as things of comparatively no moment, and that firm head must be made against a faction, which, mistaking self-restraint for fear, in boastful confidence thus pronounced doom against them. Accordingly they

did so unite, there was not a man of note, however strongly he might have been before attached to the majority of the Assembly, who did not give up the faction. Thus rose the Constitutional Association, and, as it rose, down fell the braggard spirit of the Canadian leaders. Dexterior in change they now take another tone and tell another tale, now they endeavour to hold up measures which are strictly measures of defence, as measures of offence, and pretend to say that they, the aggressors, are the aggressed and aggrieved, and presently we cannot doubt should their schemes prove successful, they will as before, laud their subterfuges as master strokes of policy, and triumph over the successful delusion.

The Meeting on Monday.

We have to request the attention of our readers to the notice which appears in our paper to-day of a meeting on Monday convened by authority of the sheriff.

To testify attachment to the British constitution, and resolution to maintain British influence, is always fitting in British subjects. At the present crisis it is peculiarly so.

They having sway over that portion of the inhabitants of Lower Canada styling themselves the Canadian nation, have declared that their co-patriots of English race are their natural enemies;—that these enemies they must master;—that, for this purpose, they must, and will make themselves masters of the Province;—either, they will get the command of all offices but that of Governor and then the Hon. Mr. Debertsch * expresses himself, if one Governor does not do our bidding we can send him off and get another;—or they will fairly shake off the yoke of the mother country and will establish themselves as a separate state.

Not by words alone, but by the whole course of action of the Canadian faction in Lower Canada is the declaration put forth. The present aspect which affairs there wear unfortunately renders the temporary success of the scheme by no means impossible.

In this crisis our brethren call on us to declare, that we will assist them in all constitutional means they may adopt, to maintain their privileges as British subjects, and to oppose their subjection to the domination of what, under the supposed circumstances, would be a foreign and hostile state.

They do so because they are our brethren, because their wants, their feelings, and desires are naturally ours, because justice and expediency alike requires it of us—shall we not answer to the call?—16.

* Speech 23d Jan. 1833.

From a Correspondent of the Quebec Gazette.

SIR,—Rumours are in circulation which tax a certain honorable Member of the house of assembly, from the district of Montreal, with the most flagrant dereliction of duty as a Trustee for Schools. It is also rumoured that petitions on the subject, from a county not very far distant from Beauharnois, have been sent down to be laid before the house, but that they are suppressed, not without the knowledge of several of the members. I sincerely hope these rumours are unfounded; but, in justice to the individual, as well as to the body to whom he belongs, such reports ought to be set at rest, by a full and impartial enquiry into the matter; otherwise, the public will have good reason to suspect that such conduct is countenanced when its own members are concerned, and that, although they are ever ready to perceive a mote in their neighbor's eye, they never will see the enormous beam in their own. Quebec, Jan. 27, 1836. S.

Kingston, (U. C.) January 23rd.—A circular has been issued by the Committee of the Montreal Constitutional Association which will be found in another part of this day's publication, pointing out the danger to which the Timber Trade of the Canadas is threatened by the influence of the French faction, which it states, is being exerted so as ultimately to destroy this most important branch of our commerce. The injurious effects of the French Canadian influence on the Upper Province, are not alone confined to the ruin with which the Timber Trade is threatened. We have the high authority of his Excellency Sir John Colborne, as may be seen by reference to his late Speech, to point to the mischievous consequences which have already resulted to the Province by a diminished emigration, and the withdrawal of that confidence necessary for a continued transfer of capital into the country. The inhabitants of Upper Canada are therefore bound publicly to avouch their sentiments on matters which so nearly affect themselves, and by joining with their brethren in the Lower Province in the adoption of measures for the general safety, shew their detestation of the designs of their enemies and their zeal for the general welfare of the colony.—(Chronicle.)

From the Common School Assistant.

The good order and happiness of society are secured or lost, according to the character of the common schools. Gossiping, seeking pleasure by gratifying the bodily desires, arise from the want of intellectual entertainment. If all received a good elementary education, (and this includes thorough instruction in the principles of christianity,) they would find happiness within themselves, in reading and study, and in the cultivation and improvement of the heart and head. But society, without these higher and independent sources of happiness, is left to the destructive influence of tea-table tattle, drinking, horse-racing and the gambling-table. But the educated have other subjects than their neighbours for conversation,—other

sources than vicious places of resort, and neighborhood scandal, for amusement; and other associates than the stupid and ignorant, or the vile and worthless. In good common schools, society may obtain that which will secure morality, industry and enterprise; but if the schools are worthless, society will lose what it can obtain from no other source, and the want of which will make the inhabitants weak, degraded and despised. Knowledge is power as well as happiness, and the intelligent community will always have the advantage of ignorance, and the respect of their fellow men. Let the districts and towns, then, improve their schools.

The common school should give the farmer a higher education; it should make him better acquainted with nature; more observing, more reflective. The fruitfulness of the soil does not depend so much upon its richness, as it does upon the intelligence of those who cultivate it. If farmers wish to benefit their lands, to increase their happiness or wealth, or elevate their standing in society, the first thing for them to do is, to improve their schools; to raise the character of that place where all their education is obtained; where the mind is developed, and the intellectual character of the neighborhood formed. A good school will make the rich soil a blessing, and the barren spot productive.

Each of the Prussian and French schools receives a weekly paper and a monthly magazine; these periodicals the editor receives, and this sheet will occasionally give such extracts as are adapted to our feelings and the spirit of our institutions. We shall endeavor to collect and publish statistical information, with the improvements that are made in the cause of education in the United States, and also to show what in our view are the defects of the school systems, adopted by each of the states. And as the editor will receive the assistance of learned experienced friends of education, this paper will endeavor, respectfully, to remind the local officers of the schools, of the greatness of the trust committed to them, and also offer some humble assistance in the performance of their high duties. It will show some of the evils of ignorance, and advantages of knowledge, and assist parents in the difficult and responsible duties of educating their children. It will be an 'assistant' to teachers, and endeavor to make their profession as honorable and well rewarded as it is useful and important. Hints as to the requisite qualifications of teachers, the best methods of teaching, and the forms of school government, will be given by teachers of age, & school-houses will receive attention, and the best text and class-books for common schools will be examined and spoken of according to the editor's opinions of their merits.

These are the leading objects of this paper—and it is intended by the friends of education to give it such a judicious, practical character, that the benevolent will feel (the work being offered at the actual cost) their time well bestowed in asking each family to take a copy in their respective circles.

To PARENTS.—The prosperity, usefulness and respectable rank of your children in future life, is the first desire of your hearts; you cannot expect these fruits without sowing the seeds in the common schools. Seek then to improve the condition of these schools, and to implant the germs of useful knowledge, and of good habits. It is the humble object of this paper to co-operate with you in this arduous and delightful task. We trust that you will not reject this proffered and well meant aid.

The most important items of intelligence we have this week to present to our readers, the recall of Sir John Colborne, and the appointment of Sir Francis Head, late Assistant Commissioner of the poor laws to be Lieut Governor of this Province. Of the propriety of the step thus taken by the Whig Ministry of England, it is not for us to speak; but we hope that the administration of Sir Francis Head will, in this Province, give more satisfaction than that of Lord Gosford, in Lower Canada, whose conduct most reasonable men think but ill suited to quell the popular feeling at present existing in that Province. From Lord Gosford's proceedings we are led to augur that Sir Francis Head, being appointed by the same ministry, and from a cause unknown to most people in this province, will but form an unfavorable contrast in his administration to Sir John Colborne. One thing we know, that in losing his Excellency, Upper Canada will lose one who sought her best interests: and of whom we are about to be deprived when all things are in a more peaceful train than they have been for some years back, merely to suit the whims of a Radical-Whig Ministry.

To the Editor the Mississkoui Standard.

SIR—I send you the Report of the Committee of the hon. W. B. Felton, Commissioner of Crown Lands, and congratulate the inhabitants of the Eastern Townships, upon the prospects of their being relieved from his arbitrary and iniquitous proceedings.

I trust that you will give the Report with this communication, in the Standard. Petition after petition, has been presented, complaining of the proceedings of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and of his agents; yet, the profligate management of this distinguished personage has buried every attempt that has been made for redress; and now that he has at last been fully exposed, by the honest perseverance of a Constitutional Reformer, Mr. Gage. I regret to see any public journal enlisted in his defence.

If his defenders will take a trip through the Townships, they may easily learn that his character is regarded with feelings of indignation and contempt. He has been for years leeching the inhabitants, and will receive from them no sympathy, neither from Constitutionalists nor Radicals.

The Committee have not investigated and reported upon one half the injustice and oppressions of the Commissioner of Crown Lands and his agents.

I yet hope to see the Petition signed by upwards of 600 individuals, residing in the Counties of Shefford and Mississkoui, which was buried in 1834, and brought before this Committee. There are plenty of witnesses to substantiate its incontestability. It is time that the hungry maws of speculating placemen were gorged from some other quarter than the Townships!

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JUSTITIA FIAT.
4th February, 1836.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—We have received the Leeds Mercury from our friend G. C. Are writing materials scarce in England?

MISSISSKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHSBURG, FEB. 9, 1836.

The progress of Sir John Colborne from Toronto to Montreal resembled a triumphal procession. Every where on his route he received the most enthusiastic reception. At Kingston the citizens requested him to accept from them a public dinner, but he declined in consequence of its interference with his arrangements.

The Whig ministry are certainly unfortunate in their colonial policy. Lord Aylmer was recalled from the government of Lower Canada to the deep regret of the English inhabitants of the province. Sir John Colborne, 'the emigrants friend,' has been recalled from U. C. although he was esteemed and honored by all classes in that province.

We hope that Sir Francis Bond Head will shew himself a more worthy man than our trucking Governor-in-chief.

A motion was made by Dr. O'Callaghan, on the 27th ult, in our blessed House of Assembly, to take into consideration on the 11th instant, the Speech of Sir John Colborne, at the opening of the U. C. Legislature. If the Dr. be so full of vagaries, when the moon is new, the poor fellow must be furious when she is full. We advise the constant application of the straight jacket, and Dr. Sangrado's never failing remedy of bleeding, blistering, and, if the patient can look on it, copious draughts of warm water. Thank our stars! we are not in the Assembly, else we should insist on his being muzzled; it is difficult to keep mad dogs from biting.

The Report of the committee on the hon. W. B. Felton's case is before our readers to-day. We believe that the arbitrary conduct of that gentleman in the management of the crown lands, has tended greatly to create the discontent felt in the Townships against government; but still let him have an open trial, 'a fair field and no favor.'

The present report almost exclusively hinges on his conduct as agent for certain townships; we object to him chiefly as commissioner of crown lands, and we believe that his conduct as such, has been in many instances, in this neighborhood, highly oppressive and wholly indefensible.

The petition, alluded to in a communication above, was got up two years ago, but no action was had upon it.

The Judicature bill for the District of St. Francis, has been thrown out. Of what use is it, for the Townships, to petition for the introduction of any measure for their benefit? Can they carry any measure? No, not one. They are helpless. The French notaries have their feet on our necks, nor can they be removed except by force.

The rail road bill was not permitted to be introduced, the St. Francis Judicature bill was buried in committee, and when the Township Registry Act expires, it will doubtless expire for ever. In the name of Heaven, where is all this to end! Are we to be always at the mercy of such a gang, as now tell us what laws we are to obey? The French leaders say the word, the distinguished turncoat, with the appropriate name of Child yields obedience, Granis like Janus gives his countenance, both ways, the Bailiff of course brings up the rear, and the Townships must bend their heads to the Earth and humbly murmur, like the Turkish slave, 'to hear is to obey.' Is it to be always so? We can fancy a voice whispering in the East, 'it may be so, but not without a dreadful struggle.'

The 'French origin' party are madly treading on a mire; it requires but a spark, to blow their damnable system into atoms.

Constitutionalists of St. Armand are requested, to assemble at Frelighsburg, on Saturday morning as early as possible. A procession will then be formed, and will proceed to Dunham Flat, there to unite with their brother-constitutionalists of Dunham.

It is proposed that the whole number then assembled, including those from Sutton and Stanbridge, shall go forward in a body to the chapel.

Constitutional Reformers! now take your stand for freedom, or for ever merit the slavery which soon will shackle you and your children!

Constitutionalists wish for the Townships, English law, as it exists, in the United States; they wish to relieve landed estate from the servitudes and exactions of the accused feudal law; to introduce Registry Offices and put an end to the inquisitors that grow out of the Seigneur system; to promote works of public improvement; to encourage agriculture and protect commerce; to recognize an equality of rights among all classes; to resist the domination of sect or party and to establish a general system of education divested of sectarian tests. 'These' says our patent association 'are our objects and our demands; they are based on truth, are essential to national prosperity and to individual security; THEY ADMIT OF NO COMPROMISE AND FROM THEM WE WILL NOT RECEDE.'

Our potton friends will see that their truly constitutional resolutions have been well appreciated in Montreal.

We have to apologise for not noticing sooner an excellent new publication from the press of the Albany Cultivator, entitled the Common School assistant. We have made a few extracts. We would be glad to see the Cultivator and the Common School Assistant in the hands of every farmer in every school district. They are published monthly, and the price of each is only 2s. 6d. per ann.

The fall rains were slight, and many of the farmers, in this neighborhood, are now complaining of a scarcity of water. Some mills have stopped in consequence of the water failing from the above cause, and from ice in the river.

State of the Thermometer at 7 A. M.

Feb. 3.	20 degrees below zero.
4.	27
5.	31
6.	6
7.	25
8.	25 above zero

MISSISSKOU BRANCH CONSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATION.

A general meeting of the members of the above Branch will be held in Union Chapel, Dunham Flat, on Saturday the 13th day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M. to receive the Report of the Executive Committee and for the purpose of establishing a more efficient system of organization by means of Township Committees, that every member of the Association may be in complete knowledge of the state of the Province.

We earnestly request that every individual member will attend.

M. Haven,
J. Selby,
Jacob Ruiter,
Daniel Westover,
John Guy,
Ralph Miller,
Wm. Pell,
J. B. Toof,
John Sawyer,
Thos. Weightman,
E. F. Hurlbut,
William Allen,
Elijah Billings,
Galloway Freligh,
Auston Kemp,
Parker Cross,
Hiram Moore,
D. T. R. Nye,
Lynd Smith,
Oren J. Kemp,
Henry Baker,
Simeon Whitman,
H. N. May,
James McCanna,
Alex. Young,
William Davis,
Wm. Hickok,
H. S. Throop,
R. H. Whitman,
Thomas Reynolds,
James Lee,
Henry Toof,
Jesse Hibbard,
John Whitney,
E. B. Mitchell,
James I. Vincent,
Abner Potter,
Frederick Vincent,
Jeffrey Thomas,
E. Ferguson,
Columbus Scofield,
Isaac Stevens,
Ambrose Spencer,
Shubel Smith,
M. P. Baldwin,
E. Crosssett,
Chester Roberts,
Levi Kemp,
R. V. V. Freligh,
John Baker,
J. Chamberlin,
J. Moir Ferres,
James Liddle,
S. P. Lalaine,
James Botham,
James Mitchell,
Daniel Campbell,
George Fellows,
Daniel N. Townsend,
P. P. Russell.

"FOR OUR GOD, OUR KING AND OUR FATHERS."
30th January, 1836.

The collection on 31st Jan. at St. Paul's Church, St. Armand West, in aid of the sufferers of New York, amounted to £7 2s 6d making an amount, from the whole Seignior of £14 2s 6d.

It is truly gratifying to find the expressions of sympathy of our neighboring provinces emanated through journals remote from the scenes of distraction, which prevail in these sections of his Majesty's dominions. The following from 'the Miramichi Gleaner' will be perused by Constitutionalists with much pleasure.

It is truly lamentable too to see so fine a portion of his Majesty's dominions as Lower Canada, torn assunder by conflicting interests, and as we see no prospect of either party conceding to the wishes of the other, the sooner his Majesty's Government interposes with a strong arm to check the Revolutionary spirit, which is growing up among his Canadian subjects, under the fostering care of a few demagogues, the better, for the peace of his more loyal British subjects, and the safety of their property.

At a meeting of the Constitutional Association in the Township of Potton, in the county of Stanstead, at which Lemuel Orcutt presided, several loyal and spirited resolutions were moved and adopted, all calculated to inspire the friends of the Constitution with the utmost confidence in the British inhabitants of that flourishing section of the province. We regret our inability to publish the whole of the resolutions passed on this interesting occasion; but the spirit that breathes through the entire series, may be gleaned from the following specimens.—*Irish Adr.*

THE ARMY.—We understand, that on the departure of his Excellency Major General Sir John Colborne, K. C. B., Commanding his Majesty's Forces in the Canadas, for Montreal, where his Excellency will establish the Head Quarters of the army, the command of the troops in the Upper Provinces devolves on Lieut. Col. Foster, Assistant Adjutant General. Col. Nicol, C. B. of the 66th Regt. will continue in the command of the troops in Lower Canada.—(*Kingston Chronicle.*)

The coloured people in this neighbourhood of Prescott assembled on the 1st of August, at Struthers' Hotel, to celebrate the first anniversary of the Emancipation of the coloured slaves in the West Indies. Mr. Struthers, in proposing the health of his Majesty, eulogised in forcible language the humanity of the British Government, and contrasted it with the policy of France, Portugal, Spain, and other notions of Europe, as well says the Chairman 'as that boasting land of liberty on the other side of the St. Lawrence.' The toast was drunk with enthusiasm, and these long degraded, but now happy children of the South emancipated from the thralldom of primitive barbarism, gave vent to their loyalty and gratitude by a continuation of constitutional toasts. The memory of Wilberforce was not forgotten—it was drunk in solemn silence, and their enjoyment concluded with peace and mutual good fellowship.

LIST OF LETTERS.

For St. Armand.
Mary Ann Page 2,
Seneca Page,
Jonas Abbot,
Leonard Kile,
Ezra May,
George Eray,
Richard H. Hurlbut,
Bartholomew McKuiff,
Sutton,
Thomas O'Brien,
Daniel Westover,
T. A. Cutter,
Dunham.

At Noyan, on the 5th ultimo, Mrs Crathers, of a Son.

Married,
At West A'burg, on the 5th ultimo, by Wm. Sowles, Esq., Thomas Marshall to Miss Catherine Baines, both of Isle aux noies.

Died,
At Albion, on the 12th ultimo, Doctor J. S. Berry, in the 52d year of his age.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the late John Church, jr. and Consort, are hereby notified that their Notes and Accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney, for immediate collection, without further notice.
J. CHAMBERLIN, } Executors
SAMUEL WOOD, } & Tutors
Churchville, 6th Feb. 1836. 44

Lost,

ON the 26th January last, near my residence in Farnham, a
Pocket Book,
containing Notes, Receipts and other papers. I therefore, forbid all persons, against whom I hold Notes, paying the same, except myself. The papers lost are of use only to the owner, and a generous reward will be given to the person bringing the same safe to me. DAVID FORDICE
Farnham, 3d February, 1836.

TO THE PUBLIC.

All kinds of Job Printing, executed at this office on the shortest notice. A good supply of School certificates, blank deeds, &c. on hand, and at as low a rate as can be purchased at any other place.
Frelighsburg, February, 1836.

Wanted Immediately,
A first rate Journeyman

TAILOR,

To whom good encouragement will be given.
JAMES McCANNA.
Frelighsburg, Feb. 9, 1836. 41-3w

NOTICE.

THE personal property of the late John A. Rhodes will be sold at public auction at his late residence in St. Armand on Tuesday the 9th & following days—terms liberal and made known at the sale.

LUCY MATTOCKS, Tutrix.

W. W. SMITH, Sub Tutor.

St. Armand, Jan. 29, 1836. 43-2w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late GEORGE COOK, Esquire, of St. Armand, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned Executrix, and all to whom the said Estate may be indebted, to present their claims to her for liquidation.

JANE COOK, } Executors.
JACOB COOK, }
RALPH TAYLOR, }

St. Armand, October 27, 1835.

NOTICE & PARTICULAR NOTICE.

THOSE who are indebted to Abraham LeGrange of St. Armand, will readily believe that he has been sufficiently lenient to them; has not been oppressive, but now demands settlement of all Notes and Book Accounts.—If this notice is disregarded, they will find their account in the hands of a Bailiff for Collection.
ABRAHAM LEGRANGE.
St. Armand, Nov. 29th, 1835. 34-1f

STORE, ASHLEY, BLANCHARD, SMITH'S SHOP & DWELLING HOUSES TO LET,
In whole or in parts.

THE premises being those occupied by the late George Cook Esq. Merchant, and forming a country Merchant, one of the best situations in the Province.

They stand within two miles of the line, on the public road leading North from Franklin in Vermont to Montreal, and on that leading East from Mississkoui Bay to Frelighsburg, and within 55 miles of Montreal.

The houses are in most excellent order and a beautiful garden is attached.
Such an opening seldom occurs and deserves the attention of a man of enterprise.—For particulars apply to

Cookville, St. Armand, } JANE COOK.
29th November, 1835. } 34-1f

FRANKLIN STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY.

SMITH, HARRINGTON & EATON, respectfully inform the printers of the Upper & Lower Provinces, and the public generally, that having established a

STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY,

AT BURLINGTON, Vt.

they hold themselves ready to execute any work which a kind public may feel disposed to favor them with. They hazard nothing in saying that they can do work cheaper, and in as good style as can be done at any Foundry, in the United States. Leads furnished at the Franklin Foundry, on the most reasonable terms.
A great variety of

CUTS

on hand and for sale at the F. S. F. BLANKS of all kinds Stereotyped at short notice. Old Type taken in pay for work, at 9 cents per pound.
College Street, Burlington Vt. }
January 12 1836.

THE subscriber will pay CASH for PORK, BUTTER, WHEAT and OATS.
H. M. CHANDLER.
Frelighsburg, Dec. 15th 1835. 36-1f

OLD ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber gratefully acknowledges the liberal patronage he has already received and begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he still continues to carry on the business of

CABINETWORK,

CHAIR-MAKING AND PAINTING,

in all its various branches; being supplied with a full assortment of materials necessary for conducting the establishment, and having in all the above branches experienced workmen employed, who he unhesitatingly asserts, are equal if not superior to any in the Province.

The subscriber further intimates that he has on hand a general assortment of finished articles in his line of business, which he would exchange for

LUMBER

or any kind of Country Produce. He has considerably reduced his former prices and intends making a still greater reduction, and hopes by strict attention, neatness and durability of work, to merit a continuance of the patronage and support of a discerning public.

N. B. A liberal discount allowed for Cash.
DAN B. GILBERT.
Phillipsburg, June 2, 1835.

LANDS FOR SALE.

Nos. 3 & 6 in seventh range of Sutton, west half of No. 3 in seventh range of Potton. These lands are well situated, commanded by good roads and mills, and in thick settlements, and the first quality. For particulars enquire of the Editor of the Standard.
This is to forbid any one from cutting timber or settling on them, as they will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the undersigned, having been duly appointed Tutrix, and Subtutor to the Minor Children of the late John A. Rhodes, Esq., in his life time of St. Armand, request all persons having claims against the said Estate, to present them duly attested, to W. W. Smith, (at his Store, Mississkoui Bay,) on or before the first day of January next; and that all who are indebted to the said Estate do pay the amount of such debts on or before the above named day.

LUCY MATTOCKS, Widow of the late
JOHN A. RHODES, Tutrix,
W. W. SMITH, Subtutor.
N. B. It is particularly requested that the accounts may be presented on Tuesdays & Thursdays.
W. W. S., Sub.
St. Armand, Nov. 16, 1835. 33-6w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers will pay cash and the highest price for GREEN HIDES.
L. & A. KEMP.
Frelighsburg, October 27, 1835.

THE subscriber will pay seven pence half penny, in money, for good house ashes.
J. J. J. HAWK.
St. Armand, Dec. 22, 1835. 37-6w.

POETRY.

The Evening Star.

Shine on—shine on, thou pure, pale star—
Thy rays but begun,
Yet often peace has changed to war,
And tears have tracked the victor's car,
Since first thy course was run.

And yet thou shinest calm and bright,
At early evening hour,
As if thy soothing, tranquil light,
Had only lingered night by night
Upon some gentle flower.

But streaming eyes have gazed on thee,
Which now are dull and cold—
And hearts have bounded light and free,
And songs have echoed merrily,
Beneath thy beams of old.

And thou hast guarded peaceful sleep—
And poured thy gentle ray,
Where stern Enthusiasts, vigil kept;
Where Sorrow shrinks away to weep,
Or Misery, to pray.

And thus thou shinest, year by year
Upon this world of change.
On childhood's smile, on age's tear,
On youth, on manhood—on the bier,
E'en in thy narrow range.

So I must gaze, as others have
Upon thy joyous face;
Until Time's never tiring wave,
Shall leave its swell above my grave—
Last refuge of our race.

Yet thou shalt have thy time of doom,
Thine hour to pass away;
Thy brightness shall be wrapt in gloom—
The shades of an eternal tomb,
Shall darken thy decay.

Thou shalt be blotted from thy sphere,
Without or fade, or wane;
For thee will stream no bitter tear,
Alone, must thou the faint "farewell"
"Never arise again!"

But I shall burst the bonds of death—
The fetters of decay—
Shall wear a purer, brighter wreath,
Thou ever felt the zephyr's breath,
Or smiled beneath thy ray.

THE SMUGGLER.

The Golden days of the smuggler are gone by. His hiding places are empty, and like Othello, he finds his "occupation gone." Our neighbors on the other side of the herring-pond now bring us *dry bones* according to the law, instead of *spirits* contrary to the law. Cutters, preventive boats, and Border Rangers have destroyed the trade—it is becoming a tale that was told. From Spital to Blyth, yea from the Firth of Forth to the Tyne, brandy is no longer to be purchased for a trifle, the kilderkin of Holland gin is no longer placed at the door in the dead of night, nor is a yard of tobacco to be purchased for a penny. The smuggler's phrase that the "cow has calved," is becoming obsolete. Now, smuggling is almost confined to crossing "the river" here and there the "ideal line by fancy drawn," to Scotland saying unto England—"will you taste?" and to England replying "cheerfully sister." There was a time, however, when the clinker-built lugger plied her trade as boldly and almost as regularly as the regular coaster, and that period is within the memory of those who are yet young. It was an evil and a dangerous trade, and it gave a character to the villagers on the sea-coasts which even unto this day is not wholly effaced. But in the character of the smuggler there was much that was interesting—there were many bold and redeeming points. I have known many, but I prefer at present giving a few passages from the history of one who lived before my time, and who was noted in his day as an extraordinary character.

Harry Teasdale was a native of Embleton, near Bamborough. He was the sole owner of a herring boat and a fishing coble, he was also the proprietor of the house in which he lived, and was reputed to be worth money—nor was it any secret that he had obtained his property by other means than those of the haddock hand-line and the herring-net. Harry, at the period we take up his history, was between forty and fifty years of age. He was a tall, thin man, with long sandy hair falling over his shoulders, and the colour of his countenance was nearly as rosy as the brandy in which he dealt. But, if there was the secrecy of midnight in his calling, his heart and his hand were open as midday. It is too true that money always begets the outward show of respect for him who possesses it, though in conduct he may be a tyrant and in capacity a fool; but Harry Teasdale was respected not because he was reputed to be rich, but because of the boldness and warmth of his heart, the readiness of his hand, and the clearness of his head. He was the king of fishermen and prince of smugglers from Holy Island to Hartlepool. Nevertheless there was nothing unusual in his appearance—Harry looked like his occupation. His dress (save where disguise was necessary) consisted in a rudely glazed sou'-wester, the flap of which came over his shoulders, half covering his long sandy hair. Around him was a coarse and open monkey or pee jacket, with a Guernsey fruck beneath, and a sort of canvass kilt descending below the knee, and his feet were cased in a pair of sea-boots. When not dressing his hand-lines or sorting his nets, he might generally be seen upon the beach with a long telescope under his arm. As Harry was possessed of more of this world's substance than his brother fishermen, so also was there a character of greater comfort and neatness about his house. It consisted of three rooms; but it also bore the distinguishing marks of a smuggler's habitation. At the door hung the hand-line, the hooks and the creel, and in a corner of Harry's

sleeping room a "keg" was occasionally visible, while over the chimney piece hung a cutlass and four horse-pistols, and in a cupboard there were more packages of powder and pistol bullets that it became a man of peace to have in his possession. But the third room, which he called his daughter's, contained emblems of peace and happiness. Around the walls were specimens of curious needle work, the basket of fruit and of flowers, and the landscape—the "sampler" setting forth the genealogy of the family for three generations, and the age of her whose fair hands wrought it. Around the window also, carefully trained, were varieties of the geranium and the rose, the bigonia and cressella, the aloe and the ice plant, with others of strange leaf and lovely coloring. This Harry called his daughter's room, and he was proud of her. She was his sole thought, his only boast. His weather-beaten countenance always glowed, and there was something like a tear in his eye when he spoke of "my Fanny." She had little in common with the daughter of a fisherman, for his neighbors said that her mother had made her unfit for any thing, and that Harry was worse than her mother had been. But that mother was no more, and she had left their only child to a widowed husband's care; and rough as he appeared, never was there a more tender or a more anxious parent, never had there been a more affectionate husband. But I may here briefly notice the wife of Harry Teasdale, and his first acquaintance with her.

When Harry was a youth of one and twenty, and as he and others of his comrades were one day preparing their nets upon the sea banks, for the north herring fishing, a bitter hurricane came suddenly away, and they observed that the mast of a Scotch smack, which was then near the Fern isles, was carried overboard. The sea was breaking over her, and the vessel was unmanageable, but the wind being from the north-east, she was driving towards the shore. Harry and his friends ran to get their boat in readiness, to render assistance if possible. The Smack struck the ground between Embleton and Forth Sanderland, and being driven side-on by the force of the billows, which were dashing over her, formed a sort of a breakwater, which rendered it less dangerous for a boat to put off to the assistance of the passengers and crew; who were seen clinging in despair to the flapping ropes and sides of the vessel. Harry's coble was launched along the beach to where the vessel was stranded, and he and six others attempted to reach her. After many ineffectual efforts, and much danger, they gained her side, and a rope was thrown on board. Amongst the Smack's passengers was a Scottish gentleman with his family, and their governess. She was a beautiful creature, apparently not exceeding nineteen, and as she stood upon the deck with one hand clinging to a rope and in the other clasping a child to her side, her countenance alone of all on board did not betoken terror. In the midst of the storm, and through the raging of the sea, Harry was struck with her appearance. She was one of the last to leave the vessel, and when she had handed the child into the arms of a fisherman, and was herself in the act of stepping into the boat, it lurched, the vessel rocked, a sea broke over it, she missed her footing, and was carried away upon the wave. Assistance appeared impossible. The spectators on the shore, and the people in the boat, uttered a scream. Harry dropped the helm, he sprang from the boat, he buffeted the boiling surge, and after a hopeless struggle he clutched the hand of the sinking girl. He bore her to the boat—they were lifted into it.

"Keep the helm Ned," said he, addressing one of his comrades who had taken his place, "I must look after this poor girl—one of the seamen will take your oar; and she lay insensible with her head upon his bosom, and his arm around her waist."

Consciousness returned before they reached the shore, and Harry had her conveyed to his mother's house. It is difficult for a sensitive girl of nineteen to look with indifference upon a man who has saved her life, and who risked his in doing so, and Eleanor Macdonald (for such was the name of the young governess,) did not look with indifference upon Harry Teasdale. I might tell you how the shipwrecked party remained for five days at Embleton, and how during that period love rose in the heart of the young fisherman, and gratitude warmed into affection in the breast of Eleanor—how he discovered that she was an orphan, with no friend save the education which her parents had conferred on her, and how he loved her the more when he heard that she was friendless and alone in the world—how the tear was on his hardy cheek when they parted—how more than once he went many miles to visit her—and how Eleanor Macdonald, forsaking the refinements of the society on which she was a dependent, became the wife of the Northumbrian fisherman. But it is not of Harry's younger days that I am now about to write. Throughout sixteen happy years they lived together, and though when the tempests blew and the storms raged while his skill was on the waves, she often shed tears for his sake, yet though her education was superior to his, his conduct and conversation never raised a blush to her cheeks. Harry was also proud of his wife, and he showed his pride by spending every moment he could command at her side, by listening to her words, and gazing on her face with delight. But she died, leaving him an only daughter as the remembrance of their loves, and to that

daughter she had imparted all that she herself knew.

Besides his calling as a fisherman, and his adventures as a smuggler on sea, Harry also made frequent inland excursions. These were generally performed by night, across the wild moor, and by the most unfrequented paths. A strong black horse, remarkable for its swiftness of foot, was the constant companion of his midnight journeys. A canvass bag, fastened at both ends, and resembling a wallet, was invariably placed across the back of the animal, and at each end of the bag was a keg of brandy or Holland, while the rider sat over these, and behind him was a large and rude portmanteau, containing packages of tea and tobacco. In his hand he carried a strong riding whip, and in the breast pocket of his great coat two horse-pistols, laden and ready for extremities. These journeys frequently required several days, or rather nights, for their performance; for he carried his contraband goods to towns fifty miles distant, and on both sides of the Borders. The darker the night was and the more tempestuous, the more welcome it was to Harry. He saw none of the beauties in the moon, on which poets dwell with admiration. Its light may have charms for the lover, but it has none for the smuggler. For twenty years he had carried on this mode of traffic with uninterrupted success. He had been frequently pursued, but his good steed, aided by his knowledge of localities, had ever carried him beyond the reach of danger; and his *stow holes* had been so secretly and so cunningly designed, that no one but himself was able to discover them, and informations against him always fell to the ground.

Emboldened by long success, he had ceased to be a mere purchaser of contraband goods upon the sea, and the story became current that he had bought a share of a lugger, in conjunction with an Englishman then resident at Cuxhaven. His brother fishermen were not all men of honor, for you will find black sheep in every society, and amongst all ranks of life. Some of them had looked with an envious eye upon Harry's run of good fortune, and they bore it with impatience; but now when he fairly, boldly, and proudly stepped out of their walk, and seemed to rise head and shoulders above them, it was more than they could stand. It was the luggers first trip, and they having managed to obtain intelligence of the day on which she was to sail with a rich cargo, gave information of the fact to the commander of a revenue cutter then cruising upon the coast.

I have mentioned that Harry was in the habit of wandering along the coast with a telescope under his arm; from the period of his wife's death, he had not gone regularly to sea, but let others have a share of his boats for a stipulated portion of the fish they caught. Now it was about day-break on a morning in the middle of September, that he was on the beach as I have described him, and perceiving the figure of the cutter on the water, he raised his glass to his eye to examine it more minutely. He expected the lugger on the following night, and the cutter was an object of interest to Harry. As day began to brighten, he knelt down behind a sand bank, in order that he might take his observations without the chance of being discovered; and while he yet knelt he perceived a boat pulled from the side of the cutter towards the shore. At the first glance he desisted it to be an Embleton coble, and before it proceeded far, he discovered to whom it belonged. He knew that the owner was his enemy, though he had not the courage openly to acknowledge it, and in a moment the nature of his errand to the cutter flashed through Harry's brain.

"I see it!...I see it all!" said the smuggler, dashing the telescope back into its case; "the low, the skulking coward, to go blab upon a neighbor. But I've have the weather-gage of both of 'em, or my name's not Harry Teasdale."

(To be continued.)

NEW STORE.

SPLENDID GOODS AND CHEAP.
The Subscriber begs leave most respectfully to inform the Public that he is now opening and offering for sale, at Bedford, a large and fashionable assortment of Fall and Winter GOODS, well adapted to the season—

Groceries consisting of

Young Hyson, Imperial & Hyson Skin Teas, of an excellent quality, and very low;
Tobacco, Molasses, Sugar, Spices, &c. &c.;
Salmon, Mackerel, Herring, and Codfish;
Soup, Candles, and Lamp Oil, &c. &c.;
Crockery, Cutlery, and Hard Ware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Shovels, and Spades; Cross Cut and Mill Saws, &c. &c.

And a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold at REDUCED prices, for cash, or a short approved Credit.

All kinds of PRODUCE will be taken in exchange for Goods. Cash and the highest price will be paid for Butter, Rye, Corn, Oats, Ashes, Lumber, Fur, and Store Hogs, if the latter are delivered in the course of the present month.

PHILIP H. MOORE.

Bedford, Nov. 24, 1835. 32—tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber particularly requests all persons indebted to him to make payment previous to the 10th January next.

GRAIN and PINE SAW LOGS will be received in payment.

G. FRELIGH.

Bedford, 5th Dec. 1835. 35—tf.

SAW-MILL FOR SALE.

TO be sold, a Saw Mill, near Cooksville, in excellent repair, with twenty five acres of land attached, if required. Apply to MRS. JANE COOK.

Cooksville, St. Armand, 26th Dec. 1835. 38

ST. ALBANS, VT. DEC. 1835

C. H. HUNTINGTON, respectfully informs his friends and the public in the County of Mississquoi and vicinity, that he has removed from the village of Frelighsburg to St. Albans, V. T. That he is carrying on the CLOCK MAKING & WATCH REPAIRING business, at the shop opposite the Court House, formerly kept by Messrs. I. Randall & Co., recently by Isaac Randall, where he has a general assortment of goods in his line, consisting of the following articles, viz:—

Silver table, tea, desert, salt, mustard and cream spoons, sugar tongs, silver spectacles, silver thimbles, with and without steel tops, silver pencils, tooth picks, bodkins, &c. Plated table & tea spoons, and sugar tongs, Gold finger rings, gold watch keys & seals, gilt & plated, do. plated & gilt watch-guards, gold, plated & gilt breast pins, Pocket & pen knives, scissors, razors, hones, & straps; plated, gilt and steel coat chains, and rings, steel and ribbon watch chains, goggles, steel spectacles, with convex and green glasses, steel pens & hair pins, shell, horn & ivory combs, Ladies' head bags & purses; snuff boxes, steel busks, pocket-books & wallets; cloth, hair, tooth & shaving brushes, black lead pencils, tea bells, watch & key rings, ivory teething rings and stellites, water paints; court plaster, &c. &c. &c. all of which will be sold cheap.

Any articles called for in the above list, which Mr. H. has not on hand; he will furnish to order at short notice.

Eight-day Brass Clocks, manufactured and warranted correct time keepers.

Particular attention will be paid to watch repairing. All orders punctually attended to.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Clock Making business, an active LAD, about fifteen years of age, from a respectable family, who can come well recommended.



PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given that a WHARF has been completed by the BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY, at Port St. Francis, seven miles above Three Rivers on the South shore of the St. Lawrence, and that Steamboats and other Vessels may land or embark Goods and Passengers at the same, with safety and despatch. The Agent of the COMPANY will for the present season allow free storage for such articles as may be landed at Port St. Francis for transport to the Eastern Townships—or brought to that place for Shipment upwards.

Office of the British American Land Company, Montreal, August 1, 1835. 19—tf

BRIDGE

OVER THE ST. FRANCIS.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY are now prepared to contract or building a BRIDGE over the River Saint Francis at Sherbrooke. Persons inclined to erect this bridge, will be required to furnish plans upon which they would recommend its construction, with specifications of the timber and materials required, and estimates of the sums for and without warranty for five years. It is desirable that plans, &c. should be furnished with as little delay as possible. Any information relating to the site of the Bridge, &c. may be obtained by application at this Office.

Office of the B. A. L. Co. } 16—tf.
Sherbrooke, July 20, 1835.

POST OFFICE,

Frelighsburg, 25th Jan. 1836

THE Deputy Post Master General having established an additional Mail between this Office and Philippsburg, the mail from Montreal will arrive at this office Wednesday and Saturday mornings, instead of Tuesdays, as heretofore. Persons wishing to send letters by mail, and receive answers to and from Montreal, the same week, will observe the following arrangements:—The mail for Montreal will be made up Tuesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock, A. M., until further notice. All letters and packages delivered after that hour, will remain unmailed until the next mail.

J. CHAMBERLIN,
Post Master.

BOOKS AND BOOK BINDING!

THE subscriber has just received and now offers for sale, a general assortment of SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c., which he will sell cheaper for cash than can be bought at any other establishment in this vicinity. Ruling and Book-Binding in all its branches, executed with neatness and on reasonable terms. JAMES RUSSELL.

St. Albans, Oct. 27, 1835. 13—ly

FOR SALE,

THAT well known TAVERN STAND, in the village of Frelighsburg, situated in the corner between Main and South streets. It is probably not saying too much to assert, that there is not a more substantial and well-built house in the county; nor one the situation of which is more PLEASANT or CENTRAL for any public business.

ALSO,

the DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, ASHERY and other out-buildings in Brome, occupied by the subscriber as a House of Public Entertainment and Retail Store with several acres of valuable land attached—very pleasantly situated on the main road from St. Armand to Montreal, and a most desirable location for a country Merchant.

Either or both of these places will be sold at a great bargain to the purchaser.

Also for sale, a few lots of WILD LAND, and PARTIALLY IMPROVED FARMS,

in Brome and other Eastern Townships; VERY cheap for Cash.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above, may apply personally, or by letter, to the subscriber, as Post-Master, at Brome.

Brome, May 1st, 1835. 4

CEDAR RAILS.

WANTED 2000 Cedar Rails, to be delivered upon the West end of Lot No. 9 7th range, Dunham. Also, 50 Cedar POSTS, to be delivered upon the premises of the undersigned in the village of Frelighsburg.

J. CHAMBERLIN.

CASH, and a liberal price, paid for PORK, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, RYE, PEAS, BEANS, & FLAX SEED, by W. W. SMITH.

Mississquoi Bay. 36 tf.

TO THE AFFLICTED

DR. M. HATCH'S VEGETABLE PILLS CATHOLICON

the only

SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY

FOR THE

P I L L S

This medicine has stood the test of 20 years' experience in extensive private practice, and has stood without a rival since its introduction to the public for positively curing this troublesome complaint. Price, 5 shillings.

EWEN'S ANTIBILIOUS AND CATHARTIC

P I L L S

an easy and safe family medicine for all bilious complaints; jaundice, flatulence, indigestion, fever and ague, costiveness, headache, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, or any disease arising from a deranged state of the stomach and bowels. Price, whole boxes 2s and 6d, half boxes 1s and 3d.

DR. ASA HOLDRIDGE'S

GREEN PLASTER

for dressing and curing immediately all kinds of fresh cuts and wounds; which from its strong adhesive qualities supercedes all other kinds of dressings; and if the directions are strictly adhered to, will in no instance require a renewal. It is also advantageously used in cleansing and healing all old sores and foul ulcers. Price, 1s and 3d.

DR. WARNER'S

INFALLIBLE ITCH OINTMENT.

Warranted to contain not a particle of mercury or other deleterious drug; and if seasonally applied will require one application only!! Price, 1s and 3d.

All the above are supported by abundant and respectable testimony, as may be seen by applying to the following agents, where the medicines may be purchased—

Ingood, Clarendville; Beardsley & Goodnow, Henryville; W. W. Smith, Philippsburg; Dr. Oliver Newel, and Levi Stevens, Dunham; Cook & Foss, Brome; Hedge & Lyman, and George Tent, Montreal; Joseph E. Barrett, post-office, Frelighsburg, and many other Druggists and Dealers throughout the Province. Also at the Druggist Store in Frelighsburg. 4 ly

PRIZE MEDALS.

IT is hereby announced that the NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY of MONTREAL, has resolved to offer FOUR MEDALS for the best ESSAYS presented during this year:—

Medals offered accordingly, 1st. For the best Essay on the comparative numbers of the ancient and modern aborigines of America, and on the causes, whether moral or physical, of their gradual disappearance.

2d. For the best Essay on the Cetace of the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence.

3d. For the best Essay on any subject connected with Literature generally.

The conditions are—

1st. The Essays shall be presented on or before the 30th of February, 1836.

2d. The Essay may be in French or English.

3d. The names and residences of the Authors must be concealed: to ensure, which each Essay shall have a motto, and shall be accompanied by a sealed note superscribed with the name and residence of the author.

This note shall only be opened in case of the Essay being declared worthy of a Prize, otherwise shall be destroyed.

4th. The successful Essays shall remain the property of the Society.

5th. The Society reserves to itself the right to withhold the Prize, should no one of the Essays on any particular subject appear deserving of it.

The Essays are to be addressed to A. F. HOLMES, M. D. Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

ANDREW H. ARMOUR,

Recording Secretary.

Oct. 13, 1835.

THE LARGEST

FAMILY NEWSPAPER

IN THE UNITED STATES.

THIS is not said in the spirit of vain boasting

but because it can, with strict justice be declared of the PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER, which contains each week upwards of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY distinct articles, in prose and poetry. Literature—science—the arts—the latest foreign and domestic news—police reports—sporting intelligence—notice of new works—besides an immense fund of miscellaneous intelligence—the drama—marriages—deaths—price of produce, merchandise, stocks, &c.—engravings—internal improvements, rail roads, canals—travelling—agriculture, &c. &c. embracing every variety of topics that can possibly be introduced into a public journal.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier now established for near five years, is, we believe, universally acknowledged to have the largest number of Subscribers,

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TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS and upwards have already been expended by the publishers of the Saturday Courier in Literary prizes and in payment to American writers.—FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS will shortly be offered in prizes for enriching its columns, the promotion of Knowledge, and the encouragement of American literature, of liberality believed to be unprecedented as their success has already been unexampled.

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WOODWARD & CLARKE,

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RECOMMENDATORY NOTICE.

From the multitude of these, we refer the stranger to a brief extract, from one only for the sake of brevity, viz:—

The Saturday Courier is the largest weekly journal published in Philadelphia, and certainly one of the very best in the United States—[Pennsylvania Daily Inquirer, of May 18th 1835.]